The Aggression of the Strife for Realizi Labour Classes.

The Resolution w
Adopted on August 20th

The Resolution of the 7th Convention of Comintern

The Aggression of Fascism and the Task of Comintorn in the Strife for Realizing the Unit cation of Anti-Fascism Labour Classes.

The Resolution wich the 7th Convention of Comintern Adopted on August 20th, 1935 concerning the Report of Comrade Dimitrov.

I Fascism and Labor Classes

1. The 7th Convention of Comintern confirms that the following important changes in the world situation decide the distribution of class influences in the international fields and the task of world labor movements.

(A) The ultimate and stornal victory of socialism in the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This victory has universal significance in enhancing the power and role of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a protector for the explicited and the oppressed in the whole world and in onecuraging the laborer to rise up for a strife for safeguarding peace, liberty and independence of the peoples by resisting capitalistic expediation, bourgeois reaction and Fascism.

(B) The greatest panics in the history of capitalism. Bourgeoisie attempted to cope with this panic by driving general public to bankruptcy and millions of the unemployed to the destiny of starvation and death and by liwering the laborer's living standard to a great extent which has been unprecedented. Despite the development of industrial production in a group of states and the increase of profit on the part of great monetary capitalists, world beurgeoisie as a whole, could not get out of panic and depression, nor check further aggravation of self-contradiction contained in capitalism. Panic continues in some States (France, Belgium and so on), and in some other States panic is training into depression, and a new economic instability is growing in those States where production has surpassed its level before panic (Japan and England).

(C) Aggression by Fascism. Fascist's getting into nower in Germany, and the increase of menace of a new capitalistic world war and of possible attack upon the Union of Saviet

Socialist Republics.

The capitalistic world is seeking for an outlet from the

blind lane of self-contradiction.

(D) Political crisis indicated as laborers' anti-Fascist

strife in Austria and Spain.

Though this strife has not yet brought forth a proletariat's victory over Fascist, it has put obstacles in the way of bourgeloisie's consolidating Fascist Dictatorship. Powerful anti-Fascism movement in France.

This was commenced with the demonstration and the general

strike conducted by proletariat in February 1934.

(E) Revolutionization of labor masses in the whole capitalistic world.

This revolutionization was caused by the victory of socialism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the influence of the world-wide panic, being based upon the lesson

This revolutionization was caused by the victory of socialism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the influence of the world-wide panic, being based upon the lesson of temporary defeats of proletariats in those countries where the majority of the organized laborers supported social democracy, -- for instance, in Germany, Austria and Italy which make the centre of Europe. Desire for unification of the movements is becoming more intense among the international labor classes. Revolutionary movements in colonized countries and the Soviet revolution in China are being enlarged.

Under those circumstances, the ruling bourgeoisic are crying for help desperately in the establishment of an open terrorist dictatorship by the most reactionary, the most ex-clusively patriotic and the most innertalistic elements. They are awaiting a chance for checking revolution by executing an extravagant measure of plundering the laborer, by preparing for an imperialistic was of pillage and an attack on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and by enslaven-ing and dividing Chica. Monetary aspital is endeavoring through the tool of its Fascists, who have their slogen felsely curry favor with small bourgeois masses, for restraining small bourgeois masses from indignation at capitalism. By creating its own popular foundation in the above-mentioned way and by directing this small bourgeois class, as a reactionary influ-ence to labor classes, Fascism is bringing forth a still wider enslavement by means of monetary capital. In a group of states Fascism has already core anto power. However, the emergence and victory of Pascism prove not only the weakness of labor classes, the organization of which has been disturbed by separation-policy of class co-operation between Social Democrats and bourgeois, but also the weakness of bourgeois itself. Bourgeois is being frightened with the labor classes! unification for strife and revolution, and now it cannot maintiain its own dictatorship by old means of bourgeoie democracy.

2. The most reactionary variation of Fascism -- It is a Fascism of German-type. Though it audaciously styles itself national socialism, it has absolutely nothing in common with socialism or with the protection for truly racial interests of the German people. It merely plays a part of a servant for large bourgeois and it is not only nationalism of bourgeois but is brutal and exclusive patriotism.

Fascism Germany clearly showed before the whole world what would be awaiting the general public in case of Fascism's triumph. In prisons and in coercive asylums the raging Fascist regim is exterminating the essence, the organizers and the leaders of working classes. The Fascist regime eliminated the labor union, the cooperative society, all of the lagal organs of the laborer, and all other non-Fascist political and

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cultural associations. The Fascist regime deprived the laborer of the basic right for protecting his own interests. The Fascist regime changed a cultural state into darkenss, barbarism and a base of war. Germer Funcion as an important incendiary of a new importalistic war and is presenting itself as a fist of international entil revolution.

3. The 7th Convention, will Emphasizing the increased menaco of Fascism in the capitalistic dations issues a verning to anyone who makes light of the Conger of Pascism. The Convention excludes a fatalistic view concerning the inevitability of the victory of Pascism. Such a view a basically wrong, and it only produces negation and merely weakens the flighting pwor of the popular anti-Fassism. If the working classes realize the unification of their fronts, if they take action without missing chance and hold in check the strengthening of fascism and if they can, under the rightful'r volutionary leadership, concentrate around themselves working classes convering a wide range in urban and runal areas, the labor classes can check Fascism's gaining victory.

The victory of Fascism is fragile. Despite bitter difficulty caused to labor movements by the Fascist dictatorship, there follows under the Fascist rogime. Further instability of the foundation of bourgeoisic control.

The internal dissension in the bourgeoisic circles is specially sharpening. The legalistic of the general public is collapsing. The revolutionary hatred of the laborer is being accumulated. The meanness and deception of social demagogy of Fascism are being disclosed. Fascism not only failed to bring the improvement of physical condition which they had formerly promised before the general public, but also increased the capitalists' profit by lowering the standard of living of the working masses and reinferced explaination of the working masses by a few great montacy capitalists and came to plunder the working masses all the more for the bonefit of capitalists. Disillusion of urban small beurgeois and of working famor classes who were deceived by Fascist is becoming more apparent. The popular foundation of Pascism is collapsing and becoming cramped. This Convention, however, issues a warning against the dangerous illusion about the spontaneous collapse of Fascism, and points out that only the unified and revolutionary strife carred on by the labor classes standing at the head of all the laborers can bring forth the breakdown of the Fascism dictatorship.

5. With relation to the victory of Fascism in Germany and the increase of danger of Fascism in other nations, the class-struggle for proletarist has become intense and is still becoming intense. Proletariat is taking a turn for a decisiv strife against Fascist Bourgeoisie. In all of the capitalistic nations, the movement united for a front against the aggression of capital and Fascism is developing. Nazi terror rampancy in Germany became the strongest stimulus to the international united front of proletariat nations (Trial

at Leibtzig -- i.e. strife for releasing Dimitrov and other

comrades, defense for Taloman and so on!

Though the united front movements is only at the first period of its development of the time being, French Communist laborers and Scalal Democrat Laborers strived in cocoperation with each other, repulsed the first attack of Fascism and thus succeeded in giving active influence to the unified front movements on in international scale. A cooperative armed strife of Communist Laborers and Social Democratic laborers in Austrie and Spain gave a heroic example to the laborers in other countries. For only this, but the cooperative armed struggle testified that the anti-Fassism strife has great possibilities of success unless there takes place a sabotage of the rightist who has deprived proletariat of their decisive revolutionary guidance and of their clear object for strife by his imfluence over the masses, and an unrest of the "left" leaders of social democracy, (and an open betrayal of most anarco-syndicalists in Spain.)

6. The bankruptcy of German Social Democrat Part as a leading party of the Second International which enabled Mascism to win easily. The collapse of the lift molioristic Social Democrats in Austria who kept the wide-spread general public away from the fighting, even when confronting the approaching armed strife with Fascism that was inovitable. These facts intensified the disappointment of the laborers of the Secial Democrats at the Party's policies. The Secial Democrats at the Party's policies. The Secial Democrats and is experiencing a serous crisis. In the Secial Democrats and the Second International differentiation into the following two basic groups is taking place. As against the existing group consisting of reactionary elements who are endeavoring to continue the class cooperation policy with bourgeoisie, there is being formed another group of revolutionizing elements who are advancing, aiming at the establishemnt of a unified proletria front and are shifting to a standpoint of more revolutionary class conflict.

Receiving warmly the intention of Social Democrat laborers to form a joint front with Communists, the 7th Convention of Comintern regards this fact as the advancement of their class consciousness and as the first indication of their overcoming the differenciation of labor classes in order to gain a successful result of the anti-bourgeois and anti-Fascist

strife.

II Anti-Fascism United Front of the Labor Class

Confronting Mascism's great menace to the labor class and all its accomplishments, to all laborers and their besic rights, and to peace and freemdom of each ration, the "th Convention of Comintern declares that the realization of the united front of labor class makes to important and mose urgan; task for international labor movements on the present historical stage. Successful strife against the attack by capital, against various reactionary policies, and against Fasciam -- the worst enemy of laborers which deprives them of all their right and all their freedom in spite of the difference of their political opinions, sternly requires the unification of actions of each section of labor class. For this unification, it does not matter what body should each section of labor class belong to before the majority of labor class are united in the common these: Kneck down capitalism and fight for the triumph of proletaliat revolution ! Therefore this task imposes upon overy Communist Party a duty to apply the united front tactics by making agreemens concerning cooperative actions with any hborers; body of different political propensity on a factory scale, a local scale, a provincial scale, a country-wide scale, and an international scale, and in a way different from the massures taken hitherto dering changeable situations.

Taking consideration of what has been mentioned above, the 7th Convention of Comintern makes a proposal to every Communist Party that the following instructions shall be its guidance in carrying the united fromt tauties into practice:

carrying the united fromt tactics into practice: The protection of the direct economic and political interests of labor class. The protection of labor class against Fascism must be the starting point of the united front of laborers of all capitalistic states and its chief content. In order to move extensive masses, it is necessary to met forth those slogans and strife-forms that spring from the vital demand of masses from the level of fighting capacity of masses at a given stage of development. Communists must not only call out to masses for the strife for proletariat dictatorship, but they must tach them what to do today in order to defend themselves against capitalists' plunder and Fascists' violence. Communist must make efforts to mobilize masses by cooperative activities of various labor bodies around the theses of those demands that must by predestined really to shift on the ruling class the responsibilit resulting from panic, of demands the realization-strife of which will dissolve Fascism, will make the preparation for imperialistic

war difficult and will strentghen the stand of prolotariat.
While training labor class for the alteration of strife-form

and strife-method in accordance with the change of situations, the movement, according to the extent of the development, must organise the shift from the defensive and must take the offensive against capital. However, at this time, a policy for organising political strike of masses must be taken and chief labor unions

in the country must be drive to join this strike

Communists must not aborden, even for a while, their independent work in the direction of communistically enlightening
and systematically mobilizing masses, but mast make efforts, for
the purpose of making unification easter for laborers, with socialdemocrats, labor unions and other bodies of laborers against the
class-enemy of proletariat, basid on a long or short form agreement. In this case attention must chiefly be directed to the
development of masses advance carried out in every localty by
lower bodies based on local agreement.

They must, in putting into practice the provisions of the agreement faithfully, expose to the public any sabotage of cooperative activities by an individual or a body who has joined the
united front, and must instantly appeal to masses when the agreement is violated and continue incessant straggle for restoring

the unity of activities which has been broken.

The form of the united proletarist front must vary in accordance with the form and character of a labor body and concrete situations. As a form of this kind, the follwoing examples can be shown: Laborers' cooperative activities on agreement carried out at any time in accordance with individual demands or based on common theses, or activities on agreement in individual enterprise or in each section of industry; activities on agreement on a local provincial, country-wide or international stake; organization of labours' economic strife; protection of the interests of the unemployed; practice of masses political activities; cooperative self-defense organization against the attack of Fiscis: support for prischers and their families; cooperative activities in the direction of strife against social reaction; protection for the intereses of young people and women; cooperative activeties in the direction of cooperative union, culture and sport; cooperative activities for the purpose of supporting the demands of working farmers; establishment of united bodies of laborers and united bodies of laborers and famors (Italy); establishment of united body for a long period in the form of "Labor Party" or "Laborer and Farmer Party" (America).

In order to develop the united front as a problem for the masses themselves, Communists must make efforts to organise by election class-organs of the united front outside the Party (in a state of Fascist dictatorship, the most authorized participants of the united front movement must be elected) in an enterprise, among the unemployed, at residence quarters of labores, and among petit bourgeoisis of cities. Only such an organ (not to mention that such an organ must not take place

of various organs participating the united front) can induce the unorganised masses of laborers into the united front movement and can extend the inictive of masses in the strift against the attack of capital and against Fassasm and can, based on this, create positive elements of extensive laborers for the sake of the united front.

4. Where the leaders of social-d morrets show an exagerated "socialistic" plan (De main's plan or cahors) for the purpose of keeping laborers apart from the strate for the protection of their interests or of obstructing the formation of the united front, Communists must disclose to the public the described character of such a plan in explaining everywhere to laborers that the realisation of socialism is impossable while the government is in the hand of beurgoogie. But, what is related to the vital demands of workers among these policies contained in the plan must, at the same time, be utilized as the starting point for developing class-strife by the united front with Social-Democrat laborers.

In those states where Social-Democrat cabinets (or coali cabinets joined by Social-Democrats) are in power, Communists must not be satisfied with propagandistic exposition of the cabinet's policies, but must mobilize extensive masses for the strife for realising the practical and vital class demands which Social Democrats have specially promised before coming into power in their theses to realise.

Cooperative activities with Social Democrats and various bodies of Social Derocrats does not make it unnecessary to make an honest and reasonable criticism upon the ideology of classconciliation with bourgeogie, upon social-democrary as practice, and upon moliorism, and to make a porsistent interprotation for social democrat laborers about the principles and theses of communism. On the contrary they increase the necessity of doing so all the more. Communists must, by exposing the meaning of the deceitful argument of Social-Democrats' right-winged leaders who stand opposed to the united front and by strongthening the strife against reactionary elements of Social-Democra carry on a strike against melioristic policies and place themsolves in a close contact with left-winged laborers, officers and bodies which are of Social-Domocrat line. The stronger becomes our strafe against the reactionary groups of Social Democrats who stand en bloc with bourgooisie, the more effectire becomes our support for the revolutionarizing section of Social Democrats. And the more daring the strife of Communists for the realization of the united front with Social Democrats, the more promoted will be the self-determination of individuals among the left-winged groups.

The problem of the attitude toward actually realizing the united front will become the criterion of the real stands of various groups pertaining to Social Democracy. In the strife

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for actually realizing the united front, those leaders of Social Democrats who are behaving themselves in words as if they were left-winged will be obliged to show by fact who mong them are really going to the strife against bourgeogie and right-winged Democrats, and who among them stand against the works of labor class, shaking hands with bourgeogie.

- 6. Election campaign must be utilized for the further development and strengthening of proletariat's stree. Communists must independently run for an election and, developing the theses of the Communist Party to the mass, make efforts to establish the united front with social democrats and liner union (and the bodies of peasants and workers) and do the best to disable reactionary or fascist candidates to succeed in the campaign. At the present situations confronting the danger of Fascism, Communists may fight in the campaign with theses and a list of candidates common to the anti-Fascist front, in accordance with the extent of the growth and success of the united front movement and with the present election system, and preserving the freedom of their own political propaganda and political criticism.
- 7. In unifying working peasants, city potit bourgeiosie and an oppressed nation under the guidance of proletariat, Communists must make efforts, by launching into the defence for all special demands of each strata of workers which stand along the line of basic interest proletariat, to establish an extensive antifascist popular front standing on the basis of the proletariat united front.

The most important task is to stand opposed to the plunderpolicy carried out by Fascist farmer class on basic masses, that is to say, the exacting price-polic of monopolizing capital and bourgeoi governmens, the unbearable burden of tax, of rent, and of deft, compulsory sale of peasants' properties, and to mobilize working ocasants in order to obtain governmental support for bankruot peasants. It is necessary for Communist to encourage city-netit-bourgeoigie, intelligentzia, and workers, by making activities every here among them, in order to make them fight against the raise of tax, of princes, the plunder by monopolized capital and trust, the enslavement by interest, and unemployment and the diminition of officials' salary. 't nocessary for Communists to support as much as possible, by defending their right and interest, the movement of progressive intelligentzia against cultural reaction and to facilitate their removeal to the side of the labor class in anti-Fasist strif .

8. Under the situation of a political crisis at which the ruling class has become already unable to tide over powerful mass-movement, Communists must hoist those basically revolutionary

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slogans (for example, the administration of production and banking, the dissolution of police, the organization of armed laborers militia, etc.) which make it the purpose to make bourgeoisie's economic and p official pow rall the more unstable, to strongthen the influence of la or class, and to isolate conciliatory parties, and which load working mases to the revolutionary acquistition of power. In case where it is possible to establish a government of proletariat united front or antifascist popular front, if not a government of proletariat dictatorship, promising to effecturat decisivo policies against Fascism and reaction, and in case where such a government is necessary for the benefit of proletariat, the Communist Party must make efforts to establish such a government, The most important promises for establishing a united front government are the following situations: (A) the structure of a bourgeosie state has greatly been paralised and bourgeosie can not obstruct the stablishment of the above mentioned government; (B) very extensive masses of workers are making fierce activities against Fascism and reaction, but have not come to stand up to establish (C) Various Social Democrat bodies and a greater part of other bodies which have joined the united front have already demanded inexorable policies against Fascists and other reactionary element: and are ready to make a strife in cooperation with Communists for carrying out these policies.

If the government of the united front practically takes a decisive measure against anti-revolutionary great monetary capitalists and Fascists of which they make a tool and does not restrict in any form the activities of the Communist Party and the strire carried out by labor class, the Communist Party will do the best to support such a government. However, whether or not Communists participate the government of the united front will be decided in a given case in accordance with the situa-

tion.

III. The unity of movements of trade unions

The Convention emphasizing the importance of establishing the united front in the field of an economical struggle of working men and to realize the unity of union movements as an important stage for strengthening the proletariat united front, imposes on Communists an obligation to employ all passible measures in order to realize the unity of trade unions on an industrial and national scale.

Communists decisively advocate the revival of the unity of trade unions on an international scale as well as national. Communists advocate the united class trade unions as one of working men's ramparts against the aggresion of capital and Fassism, the independent trade unions in each field of industry, the united combination of trade unions in each country, the united international combination of trade unions in field of

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industry, and finally the united trade unions international based on class-struggle. In countries where red trade unions are weak, it is absolutely necessary to secure the right of joining influential relicristic trade unions, demanding freedom of defending their own views and the comeback of the expelled members. In countries where both red and melicristic trade unions exist and are equally influential, it is vitally important to succed in uniting them in one body on equal principles, making a strug le against aggresion of capital and the maintainace of democracy of unions basic theses.

In melioristic trade unions or amalgamoted trade unions, Communists, making all possible efforts so that these organizations may become virtually true class organizations which actually defend the benefit of working men, must work more actively to strengthen the organizations, and absorb unorganized laborers into the organizations. For this Communists must acquire the support of all the members of the unions, all the officers, and

all the organizations.

Communists are bound to defend the unions against all attempts with which bourgoisie and Fascism restrict or collaborate rights of the unions. In case melioristic leaders apply any policies or other oppresive measure to expel revolutionary working men or all the revolutionary organizations from the trade unions, Communists must set up joint struggle for maintainance of connection between the expelled members and the masses of the unions, and for the comeback of the expelled, and also must mobilize all the members of the unions for exclusion of the sectarian movements of the guidance section.

The Rod Trade Unions and the Profintern, establishing joint struggle of all the trade unions with different tendencies, must receive all possible assistance from the Communist Party in attempting, on the basis of class struggle and democrary of unions, to gain the unity of trade union movements on national

and international scale.

IV. The duty of Communists in each field of anti-Fascism movements

1. The Convention lays stress upon the necessity of organized ideoplogical struggle against Fascism. Considering that the important and most dangerous form of Fascist ideology is Chouvinism, it is necessary to disclose before the masses the fact that Fascist Bourgoisie is carrying on an avaricious principle of oppressing and exploiting a people as well as of billaging and enslavening other peoples, under the protence of defending the interests of the people. And it is also necessary, by struggleing against all kinds of burdens and national oppresions, to reveal that labour class is the only and genuine fighter for national freedom and independence of a people. Communists,

exerting every effort to explain historically the past of each nation for its working masses in a Lenin-Stalin-like spirit and then to associate the present struggle with the past revolutionary traditions, must employ all possible manus to struggle against the national history twisted by Pascista. The Convention gives a warning against assuming a disdaining attitude (which facilitates development of Fascist Chauvanism movements) toward the problems of mitional independence and national feelings (as in the German residence provinces in Sael and Crockoslovak), and maintains accurate and concrete application of Lenin-Stalin-like racial policies.

Communists shoul ideologically as incompatible opponents to all forms of Pasaist bourgoisie, but, at the same time, do not ateall comply with national hibilism or a disdaining attitude toward the destiny of their own people. Communists must onter into Fascist booular organizations which monopolize legality in their respective countries, make the benefit of masses who join in such organizations stand right opposite to Fascist policies by making use of any slightest possibility of legal or semi-legal movements in the organizations, and thus decembe e their popular bais. Communists, beginning with the most orimary movements such as demands concerning the dilly requirements of working mon, must, by flexible strategy, gradually ake the masses, especially working men who are subjected to fassism because of their own ignorance, join the above movements. And in proportion as these movements become more extensive and deeper, it is necessary to alter the struggle slogans in preparation for possible severance of relations between Fascist Bourgoisie Autocracy and its support of the masses who 3. By defending strongly and theroughly the benefit and demands of understand persons, organizing them, and directing them toward struggles for the jobs, sufficient allowances and insurences, etc., Communists must make the greenployed join the united front movements, while effecting the initialized of Fascism provailing among them. In this case, the characteristics of kinds of the unemployed (skill or unskill, organized and appropriated sex youth attachment to strictly considered. have joined in Fascist organizations. organized, sex, youth, etc.) must be strictly considered.
4. The Convention emphasizes toward all the Communist Parties in capitalistic countries a special part allotted to young people

employ all possible means to co-operate in attempt to combine forces of all the organizations of non-Fascist young men masses, including young men's organizations of trade unions and cooperative unions, on a basis of such an extensive united front

people. Communist Parties, endevouring to sween away the underestimation of importance of mass-movements among working young

in a struggle against Fascism. Fascism calls out the members of its storming logion mainly from the ranks composed of young

men, and taking effective means to overcome isolation of all the organization or the Communist Youngmen's Unions, must

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as to form all kinds of common organizations siming at struggles against Fascism, against the unexampled non-rights and militarization of young men, and for defending the economical and cultural interests among young generation. More necessary is a proposal of the problem of forming anti-Fascist common organizations of the Communist and Pocialist Young men's Unions on the theses of class-struggle. Communist arties must imploy all possible means to give assistance to developing and strengthening Communist Young men's Unions.

so, above all working women and peasant women, join the united popular front, whatever their party-views or religious faith may be. To this end, Communist must work more actively in order to develop mass movements of working women, in struggles for their daily demands and intersts, above all, in struggles against high prices, unequal position of women, for higher wages based on the principle of 'equal payment for equal abour' and finally against the danger of war. It is necessary, on a national scale as well as international, to apply with flexibility different forms of a ganizations to the establishment of mutual contact and common movements of revolutionary democratic and melioristic women's associations, while maintaining freedom, of views and criticism and daring to form individually a women's association where necessary.

VI. Communists must conduct a struggle for making the cooperative unions join in the ranks of the proletariate united
front and the anti-Fascist popular front, Communists must give
the most active assistance to the co-operative unions in their
struggles for acquiring their members' daily interests, above
all, in their struggles against high prices, for gaining 'credit',
against pillage-like article taxes and a new tax, limitation
and destructive activitiess made by Fascists on the movements

of the co-operative unions.
VII. Communists must make a proposal, in preparation for aggression by Pascist bodies, to form a new anti-Fascist Popular Self-Defence Association composed of those elements in the united front movements who stand firm in their principle and stood test.

V. The enti-Imperialism popular front in colonized countries.

The most important duty of Communists in colonies and semi-colonized countries is the activities for establishing an anti-Importalism popular front. To this end, Communists must absorb the greater makerity of people into national emancipation movements against aggravating importalistic exploitation and ruthless enslavement, and for exclusion of Imperialists

and for mational independ nos. In other words, it is necessary to take active mert in the popular anti- Imperialism movements conducted by national melioris's, and, being based on the concrete theses of anti-Imp rinking, to attain common mevements among the national revolutionary and melioristic organizations.

In China it is necessary to combine the enlarging of the Soviet movements and the strongthening of the Communist party's fighting power with national anti-Importalism movement prevail-ing throhgout the country. This movement must be conducted under the slogan of a national and revolutionary struggle' by armed people against Japanese Importalism and its Chinese imployees. The Soviet must become the centre of unity in emancipation struggle of the Chinese people.

For their own emancipation struggle, the proletariat in imperialistic countries must employ all possible means to assist emancipation struggles against imperialistic plunderers colonized

and semi-colonized countries.

Consolidation of the Communist Party and the struggle for political unification of the labouring classes.

The invention lay special stress on the fact that general consolidation in future of the Communist Party itself, expansion of its initiative power, its fundamental Lenin-Stalin policy and the flexible tactics taking consideration of concrete situation and disposition of class influence can only insure the mobilization of the extensive working masses into anti-Fascist

and anti-Capitalist struggle.

Communists are demanded, for the purpose of truly realizing the united front, to evercome self-satisfied sectarianism, existing among the ranks of the Pa rty itself, which, in many cases at prosent, has turned already into chronic disease from the condition of "pediatry disease" of the communistic movement. Under an illusion of succeeding in blocking the course of Fascism in spite of still enlarging Fascist movement, sectorianism has practically come to assume a defensive attitude toward Fascism, by overstimating the degree of revolutionizing the masses. This sectarianism, in the phase of practice, replaced guiding methode of the masses with direction of narrow Party group, replaced popular policy with abstract propaganda and overstimation of leftist theory, refused to make activities in melioristic trade unions and various bodies of the Fascist masses and, leaving characteristics of concrete situation in each nation out of consideration, adopted uniform tactics and slogan to every nation. As a result, it caused great delay in development of the Communist Party, made it difficult to carry out the true popular policy, disturbed making use of class difficulties of the enemy for consolidating revolutionary movetactics and ment and impeded acquisition of extensive proletarian masses to

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the side of Communists.

Communists ought to carry on the greatest struggle for eradicating every remants of sectarionism which is at present a vital obstacle to carrying out gomuine popular and Bolshevik policy of the Communist Party. On the other hand, they have, in applying extensively the tactics of united front, to keep more strict guard, taking into consideration aggracating danger of the Right Wing, against danger of the Rightist opportunism. The struggle for the united front and unification of actions of the laboring classes necessitates social democratic laborers to be clearl; convinced of rightfulness of communistic policy and the errors of melioristic policy. The above struggle, accordingly, put each Communist Party under obligations to carry our resolute struggle; against every trend of trying to weaken criticism of social democracy which are concealment of fundamental points of difference between communism and meliorism, and ideology and practice of class compromise with bougeoigie; against an illusion of considering realization of socialism to be possible by peaceful and lawful means; a minst every tendency and lowering of the functions of political parties which depend upon automatism and spontancity in oradicating Fascism and carrying out united front; and finally against the slightest disturbance in the time of decisive actions.

Existence of the unified popular party of labouring classes in every nation is absolutely necessary for the interest of calsa struggle of proletariat and for the success in proletarian revolution. In view of this fact, the Convention, depending upon increasing expectation of labourers to the fusion of the Social Democrats or individual groups with the Communist Party, assigns the Party a duty to advocate the said fusion. It is necessary, at this moment, to explain to labourers that such a fusion is possible only under the numerous conditions as follows:

Independence from bourgeoisic and complete departure of Social Democrats from thier bloc with bourgeosic; foregoing realization of unified actions; revolutionary overthrowing of bourgeoic domination and establishment of proletarian dictatorship in a Soviet form; abandonment of smoort for bourgeosic in an imperialistic war; and construction of the Party based upon democratic centralism which secures consistency of will and stood test in the experience of the Russian Busheviki.

It is absolutely necessary, at the same time, to take resolute actions against the Leftist Social-Democrat agitators who, making use of disappointed feeling among social democratic labourers, intend to create a new socialistic party and a new International which have a tendency against communistic movement and, consequently, aggravate dissolution in the interior of labouring classes.

of labouring classes.
The 7th Convention, of Comintern, in view of the fact that the unification of actions is of urgent necessity and the best way as well to realize political unification of proletariat,

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declares that, on behald of the whole of every branch of the Comintern, the Convention is ready to open negotiations without delay with the political parties of the Second International about the establishment of unified actions of the labouring classes against the offensive of capital, Fascism and menaces of imperialistic wers; and that the Comintern is, similarly for this purpose, ready to enter into negotiations with the Second International.

VII. For the sake of the Soviet power.

In the struggle against Fascism for the sake of bourgeoi democratic freedom and of protecting acquired rights of workers and, further, in the struggle for everthrowing Fascistic dictatorship, revolutionary proletariat are accumulating their own power, consolidating fighting connection with allied and directing the struggle for acquiring the true democrary of workers,

namely, the Soveit power.

The future consolidation of the Soveit State; unity of the world proletariat aroun it; strong increase in the power of the Soviet Union's Communist Party; sudden turn which as already took place to the direction of revolutionary class struggle of labourers organized into social democratic and melioristic trade union; increase of popular counter-attack against Fascism and enlargement of revolutionary movement in colonized. districts; decline of the Second International and increased power of the Communist International; etc. -- all of them haston the development of the world socialistic revolution at present and in the future.

The capitalistic world is, as the result of internal and external self-contradiction of capitalism, growing acute

to a stage of a severe conflict.

The 7th Convention of Comintern, based on such forecast for the development of revolution, appeals to every Communist Party for displaying the greatest political positivity and daringness and, further, incessant struggle for establishment of unified actions of the labour classes. Establishment of the united front of the labour classes -- this is what makes one of decisive links wich workers prepare for a coming great battle in the second war of proletarian revolution. Only the unity of proletariat with unified and popular political army secures the victory of proletariat, in the struggle for anti-Fascish and anti-capitalistic power and in the struggle for acquiring proletarian dictatorship and the Seviet power.

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"Victory in revolution does not come of itself. Victory must be propared for and, after that, be wen. Preparing for victory and winning victory can be done only by a powerful revolutionary party of projectariat." (Stalin.)

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CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

certified at Tokyo, on this 21 day of May, 1947

URAPE, KAtsuo

(sen1)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

on this same date

Witness:

SATO, Takegoro

· (sen1)

治上と交付のコミンテルンの生務の方が、大力を断階機能一条理子

ルンが七国大会が標度して決議の同次はまり日ところうの間は、ディニトロアの敬古に関する一九三五年八月二十日コミンテ

「トアングスングの衛門派

めのは前を決定するとのでる事と確認する。 は関係場理は然ける階級節動力の配置及公世界等側運動の一本之回コミンテルン大公は下記の世界情勢の主要を示文化が

人とするは年と割る有を書い立てりろといるる。人とするは年と母はる有意の立てりるとのるとなるないとでれ、日田及い諸国民のは立ち確議せとなる利者大いと同の道を生素的棒取づかいるり的文部の後棒取者及び被抗在者の防塞としての以来わる所の方を世界のは後なる有するとのであり、全世界の以取移にきは不明を必のはをは含土養の際料

京気が脱去する事とな来なければ、毎天下主様の予値の増大と子指りず全体としの世界づいいるアントは以供と不の該国と於ける工業生産の同上と大金融省下家の別面の引下げを行い事といって以の以供での板け様と試みで一段前を放減と運合いい、新労者の生体水準のまみ水準の末着し、いいろうじしは国民大家を被産との幾十不の失事者と記し、答示王春史上最大のは予明は

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(時的默北。教訓に基づいて取ってするる。ななる民主主義を与い、年に国らとあけるからりつしりりりの以不了人とりで、今月一、早後は湖安傷者の大多教がの経済別には、京都をよう、又四州のはいとらいろう、事命化は、 張むによるようならままのはいとまないとは、東京とあいる社会主義とあいるなる主義とあいるなる主義とあいれる事をあれ

二四年の一月のデモショロンタリアトトのセステレルラン内的書した「ハランスに行ける海が不不及ランショ連動。之は元金とってはのおりががしかいいろアントのファンをはってはなるいかいいろアンプは我後になってシズムに存まるプロレタリアトの勝切を現べばれてある政治的を被に

「サーストリーは四てペインのは高春の又ファンスト、み等となって

りりのなりを求めるのる。

の母本主義世界は文等の手段によって自己の矛盾のは改能の増大

新する帝国主義的世界野学及いはソ攻影手のおは成り、ハランプロの攻部の 地でに発するファンストの攻薩律県、動信が成立ってある。

備前の水準を散えた諸国(日年英国)とかいては新存経官的人然では別院は不量が到の状態と移行しるとり、東文と生産が恐べいすりその他)と於いては関係は継続中かあり、又一部の諸国一層の激化を抑止することできなかってい、部の諸国(ころころ、

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指大の方向に動きつつ

ある

においてンガエト幸命が拡大して

つある、世界的規模

にあける階級諸教の力の相対関係は益之草命教力の

義的な最上帝国主義的な分子による公然にるテロ のうちに金融資本の最大変動的な最大排外愛国主 斯から情報を下にある支配的でにジョアジーはファシスム 独裁を樹からっているで其の我のもずめてつあり、動いか 主義戰争於ソ攻影等を準備し支那を奴隷化 者に対する法外在掠奪的方策下実施し海獲的帝国 得購的下迎合生しめてある自己のファンストっ年先を通 金融資味は自己のストガンをハガルジョア大家の対接と 労働階級で差し何はしめることにより、フアシズムは金融 いて小かいいヨア大家を資本主義に対する横流を抑制 盤を創り出し、この小プルジョア雷を交動的勢力でして しょうとなかめつある、斯の如き方法によって自己の大家的差 いず、アルジョアシー目身の力の微弱さをきか立記する 織も乱之小下労働的級の力の後ろうと立記するのみな とかいいヨアジーとの階級的協調の分裂を政策によって組 資本により全勤労者の更に層大なる奴隷化を招来し つある一段は諸国にあいてはフアシズムは既に政権をとつて しつアンズムの指頭とその勝利は社会民主主義 一比れに基いて革命を防止しようと狙ってゐる で且つ

国際労働階級のうちに行動の統一八の強力な希求が高

つよる。植民地諸国にあける重命運動及公支那

しつつ、井七回コミンテルン大会はつアミガムの名後の一切の三、凡りの治見下主義諸国にかけるつアンズムの名は南の増大を海瀾

かならのみかいいいいは、といいととあるのであるのであるのまたら人の役割と前めるとあますの軍とかいいうでいいいうでいれたうれいいるでしているがんは書の生に過ご来たとはよいいいるでいりであるがなら主義ととまというと国民の国民の民族的別益の推議ととである。それはあるかるととよしとうてル・ソーシャリプロと自称して民二最との動物はつアシズムの一変種してんはいいいかのこでとなって

to Chemonsen

の旧来の方法によっては自己の独裁を飲い維持できなるのが何、事命となるのが体とかのえ、でいいヨア民主主義といいならかいいとうかいとうア民主主義といいなるでかいいヨアリーは労働階級のなるの後ではよる

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の関目には生きることかっきる方々は、午衛階級は能してこれといいはは空がのうととができる方々は、午衛門ノアシアムの強化を許さるい方々は更大文正い事の級一を実現するないて、大時機を失せずと自己の歌な行動となる、大時機を失せずと自己の歌な行動となる、大時機を失せずと自己の歌な行動とので、不可のはは、午季のできます。、ちのでは、日本の日本の一番は、大家的及って、えるので、神での見信と神で、野のり見解は

は大栗に沿る自己の前根古にあって断手でる草命的な英雄的動物を不したのからがあ、このか同世内引きなりをあったとは明りたち、ストリトのひろっていまは国の書いるをなっることは明りたち、ストリトののスペインにあける共産素問機様にあける後一般の限別を動いるようことのよりとないの最初の次のまを動き返しいてませばは、フランスのより生ませる動をあるいない、かは悪動は日下のとうでは、倒春及の社民系労働者はない、かい、別場に変動は日下のとうでは、自事をの記しない、行事にあるとる、でしていいはにまなる

事事事

のかか、「アンコ独裁の倒擔を招来し、「るとのである事を前労者の先頭と立、分衛階級の役一的革命的引事前應にはこの名張居送祖心に対して記る生と発しにいの旅館化してるよ大会は到してるる本大会は到してころのる本大会は到してころは教者のり、別的

自己の政策となっててきべいの様利星を見るならりできる。 はいいい 自己の政策となっててきている 勝利星を見るるとりの日本二学は十分に政功のの以供をとってとのであることをといました。 スト指導者の公が(下る事がり)がない場合には又ってシアムみ本の新路(スペインにおいてはまに大多数のアナルコ・サンジカリ

京労衛者の失均工を極かと強化しら十二个ノターは深刻をうたの前標以等の事実は社民意の政権となるる社民意とを等から震力けなオーストリヤの石変に改良工業的社民追り来る不可避的高別力斗争を前に控へてすら方は京本祭

と対するないとうとなっているのはいいはは、ないないとはと

ころの右羽異派のサポタージと社会民主主義の石智等情事

お様されつ、あるちろろうるるでしてあるかくろうると目でしてるる事命としてあるちゃんでいったるとなるとないと目ではちてはなるのではないではないのとは、これには、といっというですのである動的ですは調政策を演行しまうというというであるである。ないとは、この事を必得なななる。

とうろってシストな事の成功のための労働階級の合物後等の問訟者が調の同上と見るし入この事実を以己又の事実を以己又の事実をとるでとるなるなるなる所有の公所衛のと他のともののとを見らるとの後一野線に向ける

6

三、労働階級のタファンスト級一軒線

支服の海縄と見供するのである。

一節衛衛然一回作即巡察的其以上成功的計通。構 アンスムに打けるる物で限の機様は下了了る 本主義諸国に亦下了容備者の技一数傷のと然受 できるとろうを要ける内容ではけかにないない たいなり人祭で、部の下したのには、大家の死活的夢成 から、さた所果の然展致指における大家の教師 能力の水準からるだしてのりからはスラーガンと開 争粉態を摆放十分三足必要不有多大產差色 はかロリタートは数のたのの間等しのみかかけりれに 限的三日下人、資本家、旅館とアンストの街下の 只要有字子作的"to. 人家日今日 何不不不一些不不 ふかそ、人家になへなりかはならない。 共産党員 は治傷者諸国作の協同行動による、次の此の 請要求。綱領の問回に太家多事員下了かり智力 ーはりはいはらない。 即らそれらの要がは 京屋へ 果尽文既除然的局的工作員以表明置下了公司不 至下る如子夢而で下りれはならなべるためれは その実践開学のファミズムを解体せり、帝国主義 歌事の準備を国難ならしの、 ガルニョアニーを引 にせり、プロックリートトラ立場を強にする如き年 前でなければなるは、

力法 美速なる養更、たのに谷傷階級を訓練しの情報のの変化にないての 半年形態及子子

の状態とその位置五世四年的情熱のむ行に 川、銀一里日中一下野福。先保下江、海海田江 の子屋を着けれているないない 深寒された行動の統一の復興のための不難し 小協定道及の傷合にい即はに大家に許へ、 行動のかだるーンは下っている、過時に写意 為に答いかる個人正公田库の側とりする協同 協皇。横項之恭矣に民行し日四台、我一顆 江村十五季から生養が一日日の日山は日本日は 实施之本日各部分に不中日大學的進出日展前 自己 地方的協定により下銀国体による 実現するよういあかしなければならない、この場 及分子の他の新夢方者の諸田住しの協同進生を 上行一下私民者成民主義的 海衛祖官 明の協定に至って、プラクリアートへ階級へため、なるのでしょう目的ですっ、長期でには 工作、教奉することなく、議一への随をはの傷者の 答意、但湖、智夏日面是了自己的独立的 二共島皇直は職時下りとし、大銀の共産主義的 このストランやに然のなかしろいるといしにはればはらない 織への予係をし、国内の主要局的祖命を必ず しゅーアメの際には大家的政治的ストライヤの祖 首本への大勢う指動を金織しなければならない。 つう、は一名の成し下の程度にのスーは、年一教のからの

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よう、それぞれ男ろなければならない。 倒へ下いったいちれ続にトララカのをで下れば、 具体的方林合口花了、图力中面下水口花了多尺 に共通の網館に置づけ行はいるかの時か ·特·多多佛者·杨曼的佛子的一个明·那子图 云の全事作不けるるには各生意的行事の問 芝谷野地不知, 机的、全国的、国际的规模 上,不口日間至行動、官衛有日經市十年日地 满、朱妻看力刊益只確議、人家的政治的 行動の実施、ファシストの攻勢は行する協同 の自衛の組織等にあいての協定行動、在職 香展でその果様に村下の様的の事者を並びに社会 的反動に対する年事の不面に不いてり候定行動 生日年 及が婦人の刊送の旗籍の事を本ないには 同紀信、大化スポーツの不面におり協同行動、 事等農民要品の支持を目的としての以同行動 等とがそりでちり、またら衛者解合因及另傷 香寒西解合四·創該(~~~~~~)、同等傷害的 古にはPass 異常の形による長頭にわたる解合 の食気を国とするかとれてある

小市民府下不了李氏黑在門下不是察官日本、下後等間日本、下常傷者居住地巴口本、下都市の日本、下部市の日本、下部市の日本、下京奉養者人的に、失產者員は企業下下、大妻者大家自身の問題と一下統一戰傷不麼府下

局のための内をきとう利用しはくていならない 三美的方面看一一個一般一般仍上了一階級斗子展 的學不以問連也一門了百百万日、三風至、社会民主 に招けられてわる個えのな業のうる、事品の名の私活 けならない。しかしなかく同時にもた、これらの計画中 解誤一二十三計馬。位明的性格至暴露上口下北 河口和今主義、京成江不可能不可己之本事等者に 到るところにあって、政権がブルショアシーの手中にある 的一年の(ド・メーニの計画をの他)を描げてるる所では 一致線の確立と記得しょうとして、禁人ない社会主義 の概義のにめの手拿のは谷衛者を遠ごけ、本に致 四、社会民主之美、指导者達如自己の声了到益 の倒落を納長することのできるななる に置うく践一般銀のための在れた済傷者種極分子 手事にあける大変のイニシアチープの伸張及びこれ 好きるなずるなどと中の攻都及びるとなるに打する 者の未血網大銀を沿は一般深運動にひき入れがで 線系が認出衛に下りかへてはならない) 事等 のみが一きかかでもなしから機関をすって後一野 よう努力しなければならないかとりかいる核関 能一颗線小老外、階級的核用不創設言 万銀一新銀便高等中下の置出すり アナリンの一を表し回いたいしにより 福東

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「谷門就を不必要ならしのうしのである。であるに対するを一方面になるに対するとき、長郎及の紹復の動物を一方ととなる、ない、をしろ及村する景面目は保養する批判を、登びに社会をして、とは、なままをは、社民まなな、社民支えま、諸田伴との協同の、テオロナーである、「ない、なれて大家、島夏一下はは日は、は日本の変を島は、は明年の、東京東の間は、は、は田は、は日本の高田によいては、よう内面の政策なは、またもの、「これは、大月度の

社民意との徒一戦線実現ったのの失産党員の斗争打する我との後のいろかとけ初果的とでるであるか、またりは上れるけど、社民党、華人にとってるからに、民主と義の及動性管に対する我との、またのはならない田保との最は 聖を日は 同を 確立しなりはは、財政を推議する在 賀社民党表の労働者 投資の反動的部分に対する十多 を使にして、共産党官師的議論の意味を大家の前に日系あいて、社民後一戦線に反対する石 智夫 社 民友 右直者の

の自由を保留して反うらる到傷の其通の獨随及が 成功の程度立が自己の政治的宣傳之政治的政利 在以不以一樣處賣員以銀一顆線運動品大長と けれはならはい、ファンズムの危機に直面してのる現 フトショ的候補着を考認せしりのよう全力を意きな 銀一幹端を掛立することに努め、反動的の下に 銀官(並中,為京實民,職人并云、諸田体)との 的網網を展開了了、共產意員は社民党区公營衛 選挙において独立了立候補し大家の前に共産党 の発展と強化のために利用されなければならない。 大、野野寺野は、いこうのアートの生をカナー一番 おうなならの てままるとうにからならに立たさりことと 銀の事去手反打下るののであるかを、客屋におい に何い誰が アルンラアシーと手を振ってどる電階 下三一及心在過度社会民主意宜員に反打方司并全事 社民意来指着養は、そのうち難がしまいいいる 3 争いるいている意味の上で正記ととして振舞小である となるであられ、統一野場の実際の実現のためのも 民主主義の各種グループの見の主要なな指標 銀一軒線。実際的妄想:村丁。態度の問題は答 今子自己決定はそれたけに進されるであらう か果敢ですればあるにけ、左型を停着内における個々の

Doc 3/ 其理の立候神 リレラリ 大家の十手を 利益の銀 勤分農品 に添ってあるこれらの勤労者 諸 者名簿をし了選号にう子出ること 要取り極 プロンラリアートラ 都市小市民

及ぞニテリケニ し、反フアシズム斗争にあいての一方傷 れらの各層を高起せいのることが必要でする 業並に官公吏に対する俸給引下に るところで活動を行ひつつ、 動労曲辰民を 育、農民財產 取的物價政策、 奪政策即す とはマーシストの 線の倉設に 的インテリゲンチャーの利益と檀利を施 せる農民に対 独占資本とトラストによる掠奪、 するに当っては、艾産也見し見はプロレタリアートの 十 統一朝 反動に抗する 震民 十日国家的粮 がカカ 動見丁ること、 ナーをかに勤務員の 第7星種上に立っ反う しいい 內強制的實却以反対心 独占資本及かプルンヨア諸政府の権 我食地代,負債力耐 階級の墨本的大器:対する抹 しなければならない。 彼等。運動を すめを変 税金引上、 及下被圧泊 正被の事另 指導下に統一地と 階級の側への彼弄 利子奴隷、失 友一下与人民製 特に重要なこ 店 物價勝貴 都市小市民 各層の下 へ得さる重 抗すべく にかいて至り 7 3 すだ破産 力支持 護 大住 レフフ

点点下動品大家のアンスは及び及為に打し経代 八創設を好言上之行以然及以京場会即在对了 こく一下一行し、ころのだのナルをうまるというないのはなれると 精教であり、即ちのかじって国家機構が直 府創銀の最少重要方前提となるは次のかま の創設に切りたしたければなるでは、後一般深改 と行う場合においては、共産党はいくのれき政府 はプロショアートの利益のためにそれが火季 出き大家屋動の日子稿のランで同様となるの、古に たけ及っまら人民野線の政府の創設が以上の 第八天被を約下るところの、プロリクリや後一新課子 が、しかしつアンスのなるの気に行する野手にる方 はならない。またプロレクリア独教の政府ではない 伏马武装写圖看民长。認置菜之)有揭中百中的 (甘生產、銀行、管理、管藥、網機、管察に こと道ところの根本的日季命的スローガン(例 カルところの、るに二日衛大家下政権の事命的奉取 し、協調的議会派を紙上にせりのことを目的として -一層不安度化せり、方衛階級の動力を強化 关是完員にアルショアシーの経済的政治權力をよ 服し之行いかうな政治的危機の構勢下においた 八、玄配階級の大家運氣の強力方流をす下川夏 の語行を放為ならしのうことに必要であり、

たる反対運動を行ってたるが、しかしまたソガイエト 改権 樹立のために立ち上るすでには至うてみた、場合。 り以後一般認に答如してある社会民主と義、語 我一致狼の政府の反章向的大官職資本意至有了公司係。 養死のために共産党員と協同い十年を同小用人院借信者請方案を要求し、これらの諸子等の一十四十十年の一十十年の一十十年之中の、一十十二十二十四十十四十五十八日日都家に対する一個年月十十日の方の他の反為家に対する人」「日子のよう他の成為是に大百日子」 張一歌張の政府の及草命的大金融資本

家及かどの手法たるフアシストに対して断学にる 手段不實際以謂口旦其產意乃活為及公河 傷情張の年辛をか何はる形においてる知問しな 5陽合に不い下は、关產意はか、多政府を極 力支持するですらろ、しかして送一軒線の政 府以关産去还具以名化十了の在かけ、具体的情 禁に下でしてその場合に来せるのうでなるろ

接し事事正具の問訊的組織となるやらに全切力を惧正 産主義者はこれのの治湖の資際に労働者の利益を機 改良主我的職業經合人公合同中多職業組合内上於了共 大田本で大る

撰網視として干生の深則の下に両者の合同を達成すること 資本次弊に掛する人對斗等と組合民主主義の確保と其名 方亦己及以改良主義仍職業組合が込列する諸國に於しば 朝業组合への切入を獲得することが絶對には要であり「優勢 の自由と除る者の侵納とを要求して、見様都が次良主義的 赤色帯美組合の方勢かる諸國にあっては、其の見解の推賞

上去成を置ら徳の州来紀合しラーナショナルを主張す 門別職業組合の統一的國際的合同主最後に指級斗争 言個人の國に於ける郡東组合の統一的合同を見入上生在部 下後一大方指級的職業組合と各生生部門の軍一職業組合 ことべろの攻勢に對する等側階級の重要なる防壁の一とし 三職業組合の統一の代活を納すとして主張する。大員本及かり 共産主教者は個人の國に於けるのみわらす國際的現模に於け 期業組合の統一を實現する美務を操する。

對して尺中る不敗と請いて生産業別が一个無民的規模し於了 動の銀不實現とが行生要要なる事を強調し共産主義者と 立とうしますした無無機強化の重要段階としての銀合連 大會は労働者の經濟的斗等而不能一於ける統一影線の樹

三職業組合運動の統一

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及公組織全体の支持已獲得すべきである。吸收すべきてあっている。以次すべきてあって、日為には失産主義者は全組合員食役員人人活済に行動し強機を傾化し、大組織等働者と組織内に

る。我的行動を推撃するため全組合員大奏を動員すべきである大奏との選你を確保し除る者の関歸のたれに職業組合の大奏との選のを確保し除る者の関歸のたれに職業組合の支殖用するやら付済合には天産主義者は除名者と組合員又付全組織を職業組合から除れて了政策又は他の圧迫予投する美務がある苦しなとする人とする凡中る企圖では組合と確議しまる其者は、しよりを出版される、大産主義者は、しいろいろとする人でする人がなる。

を奏くべきである。及人とである。後一き達成さんとする企圖に於て共産意からにゆる支持に関民的及び國際的規模に於ける職業組合の運動の、大同斗学を確立し更に階級十年と他の強義の基礎の上末と職業組合及び、いらい、テルンは大らのる傾向、職業組合

主義者の任務四、及ファッシュ運動の個人の区域に於ける共産

益権講を口賞として他國民家の探奪してるのが形化と同人が、ラーツーズムであることに触すっつションルジャジーが全國民の利き重要視するっていうべくのようすりまませばれる一次像な形能で大骨はっていうべいに対する組織的なりすけり十年事は

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働者を竹運動がいからである。からと連動が、魔を深く横つて、昼次大要迷れ、無自立人のとかにてうえいには属りるのはのとうのは真有は伸縮はある製術ともの利益をつるうますのは妻とめくての抗議の知る最大の利益をつることと、「我をとって、大學組織に入り上の本の組織内にかりを利用してかる圏外に水かする大學組織に入り上の本の組織内にかりを利用してかる圏外に水かりま大教と大學組織に入り上の本の組織内にかりるとあれる法的ないとよれな、当然内にかりまななりのの選供を上表者は「富該圏にかりる人」とあまるは別人によりな

着らり回入の見上の文到者であると同時に大し、大統的庭禁主義、生産主義者は以外ら形式のつれるの関家主義に對して和解行よう主張する。

-- 活体に行動しは衛を所化した組織等働者と組織内に 吸收すべきてあっている場には失産之其者は全組合員会後員

我幸祖合の運動人人の子とはなる人等を動員下できて、人人ででは、一日後の日子とは大人のる傾向の職業の後には日本日本日本日本日本祖的人情事都の大家との連絡と確保、除名者の後端のために職業組合の大人生組織を職業組合の人は全組織を職業組合から除かする政策文はいる、一人或けそれらを問係せりめく」 夫産主義者は、アルニュー及かっているべいのはのの権利と制限 し或けそれらま出張せりめくとする凡ゆる企圖から細合き権護 する美於いたの、古り次民主義的指導者が革命的於断者 天は全組織を職業組合から除れする吹寒又は他の圧迫を改 僕された族一の回復のために共同半年を組織し指導部の今 水的行動を排撃するため全祖合員大祭を動員すべきて去

末と職業组合及びプロトンテルンは、大いのう傾向の職業組合 の英同生等を確立一更に階級生等と組合該教の基礎の上 後一を造成せんと下る企圖に於て共産意からにゆる支持 さなべくべきてある。

> 四、反フトリショ運動の個人の区域に於ける共産 主義者の任務

「大會はアワンズムに對する性徴のなりでナロギー斗争のは要性 を重要がはするてついろべくのイデオロギーの主質なけられて己像な形能に ウザショーゲーデスプイあることに触サイトワンラブルジントが全国民の利 益権機を口官として他間民家の保事とうの奴割化と同

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園者で有選動に引上た会工方の「小」と連動がたく深く横つて強力的事的運動から他的て美産主義者は情福はある製術ともの上し、当下ある動場者の日常のは長さめらての抗議の知る最大の引をとって、大大衆組織になるは生かいりを利用してかる園はに水如する大家社織に入り上か其の進行りと利用してかる園はに水如する大家社会に入り上本、組織的に太けるお法的人のよれななは、大学社会なは、高校園に大けるおきはとするはあることをある日園にの違なに対する表現に使しなるはあること

- 悍力、主義大力及對者であると同時に来し、月夜的虚無主義大夫産主義者に以いる形式のついるの國家主義に對して和解行小ちも一様十五

大するにはでして、これいえたトナル、ラワば我とつけ、天上園体に入ってのる 大家の文後との門はの次教に備へて生事のスローがしてき変更から 事がからかったる

三大業者の利益の大きり強く且う微思的に確議し級等と组 機化し似等を仕事の機体へのえかける手首及び保険等人の機 得ていき辛に向けることによっ、大産主教者は失業者の間にあるて F:三八日影響を神ばして版学を統一野祭運動に吸引した ければならめ、この今天東者の種々な部類(親鉄及非熟鉄、組織 如はからた、一切大大性なない時性を展防に考慮ぐしかけれて大人はは、男大子年生生の、特性を展防に考慮ぐしかけれ

四大會日首大主意問の全大産意に對して丁コンスムとの子 等に於ける立川生の体制なる後割を強調する、アファンスムは主 として青年の旅門かり其の矢撃を除る職集する、勘然と月年 内口於十五大奏治動の重要性に對十月過少評侵へ保に 分的共產者同型諸國体の就可性の足限の日めに有知 七年段とは、了朱彦賞は職業祖合及び仍同祖合生物月年 関係と合む全非コミシスト書日年大祭団体の勢力とコリンズ 公及對常年の未管有の英權利及び軍隊化及對更に害 年信の經済文化的村本推覧の各十年のための各種の夫 同組織の指成にきて及い極めて廣範間な後、緊然の基礎の 上し於て合同さしめることに月ゆる手段を講じて協力しなければ ならめ、受しば見かことは暗後十年の網領に基づく失き生 美文社會主義之日年同四の及了之文公共同組織を結成十多 といい課題と侵たすることである、失立生管は大立生月年同間山の

の創設を提信すべきである

操壓固於一試驗落外の分子から成る及ろう之人民蒙自你團七大夫落主義者につろう人上團の攻墜と后衛之然一撮影運動之心が與人と打ちけるりかい

制限及び下の環境上作入野の各十年上記了最幸活選は協動を助的的的報及が新被及新、了三人上による協同組合の事業の種除門のにあの年等、特に高的傷員入野、しち上後時の古事様大産主義者側かりは的同組合の行小倉員の日常該別養の限別に協同組合地機の引之七十年を遂行すべきるる

大大きをきるおるりこうりりりしした一野様及びあろうえの人の教徒することがは最下ある。

共同活動の確立のために種人は多組織的能と性傷性をきて了過用と作い、草本的、社會民主人表的及び進本的様人関係、持備と出去症はして人は夢なる所では固なの様人関体の創設とを財國際的建模に大けると同様に関人の関与大日見解及び批判の自治動すること五年で

十年上於、動好婦人の大家連動の食民のにの更に傷者派に動きる民族及動の上後入野の上来之妻に動与る同室は與の原應及が婦人の不平等の地位近に「五上松朝北天對、大量神徹軍の財命前の前の本者に行る上松朝北天對、大量神徹軍の財命、前衛不利益慢傷にあの十年に行、我に高物の東の日本の動を引之むことは極めては東くよって大産主義者は之かたり立其ら常水的見解之京教的信念の如同に不均便等を銀一人民立其写、動製作人次家、先、等一に保入等働者及勘等農場及選及場合、

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大倉日は今後の支着書」日月の全面的語化其の五原 構のなる、其の命のスターリンの発作

五、祖民此語團日於十月天年國主章於

福風地及以其植民以語國日於日本日本五年表者日本

任務は有前衛生者被人民戰樣、衛三は動居的、日本為日本

廣縣倒去大來了仍大手是回至京於的指取及行法既

tout 禁化反抗、后衛生者就有日道於國內城之等中的內

B民務解於運動以引完言的即分的,即了成榜改良玄

美衣有の指導する大気のなるのできなりとうないのできないので

れし、日本体的な有品の変素が問題の日本をなると日本の大学

合主要務的及は成者教的者等的語傳作の其同行動と生意成

しなけれのならなっていれたことは、ひかろとの生物のなべなら

去きの際生力の強化と全國に百る万百國主者於民

後異動と話合きもかなられ、本傷事は局間を多然

西别香,第一日日本西國主義及以其の去部人使同者に

在中央武林公人民的处院等命斗至の人中的不可以以下日本的一件

本るのであがある、レグルントはないの風ののは状みなりはだける

後での中心とならないようは、今国主意議園のからろう

リアトは自己の解放主事のために祖民也ない幸福民

地語國民皇帝國主者我得會者以付有品被於外の下色

人民際

风ゆる子践をないってるっていければなられ 六、共產者為 《猪化》等都防狼の政治的

場 (をなる当時

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d4cd44/

る様人意大はないの限大の立ちまきによる大きれ にというなのとはまななるはなるとれのついろいろしなるとなるがのにゆ J 現在共産者書の島に大人成的、おりとかる一的政學受行 日とりり大人であるとは、同日の一個人はとれるした 防犯的教門の国難を別用するとと好きし方をなって 最政策の後行員国籍ならりめ京都の流れのあれ 主要がは艾易を高い、八月はいとなってるとははとり、と見の大 はおく意にはながるらんなからなるのといいまして ける見ないはいかのながいとなるであってなくすべるの風 我該團体的に於り后動き植るし各個のの関い花 偏害を以ってへいならを美的職業組会はいつろうとした 手提入東北大衆政策を抽象的官僚中在智品環境 にれいる大般指導を除り被い高点といいお見るとり、指見するが、思し つしないがははなりはななとであるいまった、そはの同 属大評價することによって、セクト、五きがは全人際はたいとはろ 使るに成功したとのわれる場合大衆の本命化の経度も シスト属なは傷人とのるに不拘つろとなの余る 足的なく一在美秋の京城を女意主素者に西で作するうろ いなあったいなったころのでは日本のはりはりはあるありは いて共産主意大庫一動の「小児病」の域を脱し、成の根湯 海湖よる、湖一野線の馬の実現は現在るくの場合にだ 及水原本主義成年辛人の動馬を確保しによれい流く 性ある財所のかない動きが動き大衆の及るうとなる及 総教力の見体的情報をい 配置を存属のは人から伊納

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d4cd44/

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と社会民主なかったいうかしきのからの完全な経縁するとかは要である即かかいでからの完全な確立は次の知き教多の体件の下に社でのみの版なる自説明 最後に決定的行動の時期にだりは一力の動格にも及れ依據する凡の日傾向及い政治生の役割の低下に反対し 階級の行動院のための半年は社會民主主教的等節 電又は個之の電体の芸を堂とめ合同に対する期待か 上矣の隱蔽ないかららりとの階級的安協のイアオロヤー 院はするなが後ろれもあけないめ、統一歌線のためなる物 者は紀一歌線野はの左節な過用は際した質の方 徳大してねることに依接し、芸養電に対したの食同も言情 を経対必要となすに鑑み大倉は共動者の社会民主 後の増大することも本傷に八年之右便日知見主義の元 と実践である社会民主主教の批判の弱化を試みる内の 共產者軍是一个共產主義也改良主義的看到的相母 者的并產主教政策の正言主政良主教的策の固建 タリアートの皆級斗争の別金及いでとりリアな中命成功 対する新手たる斗字を多行すべくを教務づけてある。プロレ 絕為人紀一數銀逐行以於了自動主義,自然奔走 を以て有はなりとする幻想にるみし、東ルファンンかいの根 る他向い万村し社会重義的实現は平知的合信的方信 とを明白に確信することを必要とする。然で右手等は各 すべき任務を誤する此の陰等動者に対して、かやうな合同 各國日於了些衛階級的統一的大級政學的存在

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動の信風斗争に花っ草命的からとりトトは白色の植業のためのなるうしなりみるとれたとえれたいるり民主を表別らゆと動きたれる一般には情報があるいいるり、よいいるりよりであるるないはいり、からよりなりのために

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力を表は、同四省との野生的原文なと語れて、書等者 の日本の民主本意によいからよりなないのであるないかのからかのはなる される過ぎているのでいいからより間後の人気をあれることの同 国の花はの古のでからなりとしてのはま、ン野部大きである 180E. の構成の得力のは人社會民主主教的にして、以及古多成 以職事恐令 四衛はよび傷者の事命的路のまま は何いいのなればいまれるななななで、していいかなるはなる 大學的項表明人學也以此大學學學學人 かいしてなったかけいのななとはきままなインターナンはから 教力場大等人はより日世界社會の主教等等の一人教を 日間行為好る時代にいるはは一百日ののである、公司本本意 世界は、法具本主義の内部的は外面の方面の大學化の 経集、熊小衛家の時期は場合しいのある、至土のコミン ころ、大人ののは、このかしたのなけんのが下して甘からるして甘からる 各京高高里日治して日本大の政治的衛性ない大陸性 の於信を東ては何間情報の行動の説一様立のための不能の するとはないいのかある。まであるが、ははないのは、 はし、しまらかなるのののとかりととは一日時 のまするべき、大部外になるのは中での大いなのであるいなられる とりてしての説しい大衆の政は日本へのは家の中かったろうかの ないないなるとなってたら、アロアカリノト概数のいか イエトないたないながのながのまっていれてとからしりりりしてのほう 一切と間はまるというというのである「草谷の湯のは作りのはかいころまる」 J 最近でいるにおからはない。このこのはないかしないよびないのできます 衛のとそのはなるののはがいるかからなってあるかってある 現るのようからしまるのである」(スターニン)

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d4cd44/